Payne, Frank & Pearson, Fred B Perrine, J O Peters, Rich B

Peters, Rich B
Herro, Reamer
Flater, H J Capt
Portor, I D
Price, M J
Pridham, Fred
Pulliam, Geo
Ramsy, M J
Randle, Joe Rev
Ranh Austin J

Raub, Austin J

Reed, Clarence B Reed, Madison

Reed, Madison
Relluf, A J
Reynolds, Dick
Rice, John S
Rice, S W
Richardson, Edwin

Riedinger, Char Roache, Artha Roache, James

Roacne, James Robinson, L (5) Rodgers, J O Rounds, C C Rudd, W H C Rullen, J A Russle, William Sacolsky, S Sadler, A L Dr Sands, H R Saxton Charles 7

Sands, H R
Saxton, Charles T
Sewell, Lemuel
Shanley, Heury
Sheahan, Cain
Shudda, John S
Slater, William
Slaughter, Richard
Smith, Bentley
Smith, Ed
Smith Edwin R
Smith Fred

Smith, Fred Smith, Geo Smith, Geo C Smith, Howard Smith, Paul J Smith, William L

Solomon, J Spice, O H Stahl, Samuel D

Stanl, Samuel D Starks, Charles Stevens, J E Stewart, David S Steward, Frank R

Strouse, Jay S Sualer, Edward Sudler, E.C

Syphax, Custis Talbott, B J

Tathort, B J
Tate, Arthur
Tate, Chas R
Tate, Edle
Taylor, E M
Terrell, W J
Thomas, O D
Thompson, Geo W
Thompson, R H
Thompson, Wm

Thompson, R H
Thompson, Wm
Thompson, W M
Thompson, W A
Thorn, Charles E
Todd, John
Tone, Rodney H
Torest, S W
Treynor, Ernest
Tucker, Heverly
Tyier, William
Ullmer, F R
Van Auken, Frank L
Vannostrand, N

Vannostrand, N Voorhees, C F Wallace, John

Warts, Geo R Watts, Clifford Watts, R Wesbury, H Westcott, H W Whealer, C Willie White, S R Rev White, W W Whyte, M Wilkerson, Odis

Wilkerson, Odis Wilkins, F T Williams, C F Williams, F W

Woodward, Nelson Wright, F R & Co

STATION G.
Graves, Bessle Miss
West, J A Mrs (2)

FOREIGN.
McKenney, Mary Mrs
George H

Missionary Baptist Pub

clety Union Herb Co Prof Wingrenes Electric

Monte Visto Mission S

STATION H.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FEW FAMILIES ARE LARGE.

creased in Recent Years.

There have been many surprises in the

census of Great Britain recently taken, and

much concern has been manifested

throughout the kingdom over evidences it

presents of national retrogression. While

the emigration from Ireland increases from

served elsewhere in the united kingdom.

same period the population of France in-

creased only from 25,000,000 to 38,000,000, now finds her population diminishing.

But the strange thing about it is that the

same phenomenon is observed in Australia, in New Zealand and in all the countries in-

habited exclusively by Anglo-Saxons. The London Daily Telegraph gives a cause for

the phenomenon which may perhaps be the true one, and this cause is none other than

ternity-a rebellion which is the conse-quence of their passion for independence

and their constantly increasing desire to become equal if not superior to men in the

for those whose greatest delights are bi-

ginning of the teign of Victoria the popula-tion of Ireland decreased from 8,000,000 to

4,500,000. The laws in favor of the farmers, the establishment of elective county coun-

cils and the numerous lines of railway have had no effect upon emigration.

Natural Disadvantages.

"Taking into consideration the things

Sharp has had to contend against, I think

his success as a lawyer has been remark-

In Pennsylvania.

Logie.

Ethel-"She will not marry him until he has paid his debts, and he cannot pay his

Maud-"Never? And why so?"

From the Chicago Tribune.

Dexter Laundry

Eureka Employment

From the Chicago Chronicle.

Williams, J Lincoln Williams, M A Williams, Robt Wilson, Byron Wood, Albert S Mr and Mrs

Williams, I

Goodridge & Co Goodwin, Wm E Goodwyn, A T Gordon, J B

Grandin, E B
Green, C L
Green, Frederick
Green, H K (2)
Green, Jim
Green, Machiel
Greenwood, Chas S
Griswold, Morgan
Grosbeck, J W
Gulick, Geo T
Gwynne, E E
Hall, Loe D

Hale, F V
Hall, Lee D
Hall, R B
Harden, D L
Haring, John
Harris, C Oliver
Harris, Fred
Harris, Wille
Harrison, John
Harrison, John
Harrison, John
Harrison, B St. C

Harrison, John T Hartgrove, R St Clair Hawkins, D Hegarty, D J Helwige, A P Henlager, Lewis Henlan, J Hern, John F Hess Campbell

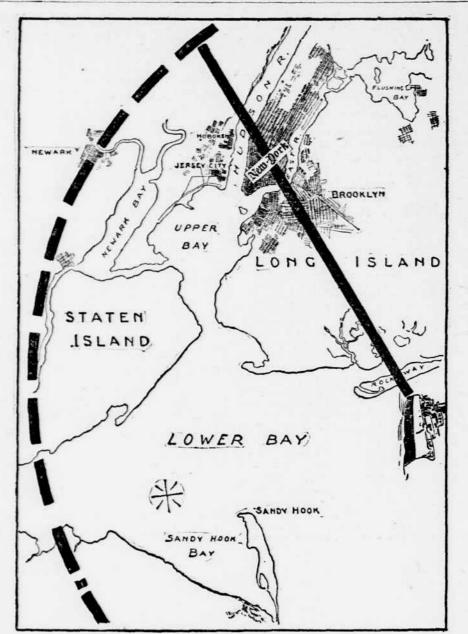
Hess, Campbell Hetzell, Isaac D

Hill, E L
Hill, H Morgan
Hinton, Henry
Holmes, Geo
Hollingsworth, W W
Hoover, L L

Hickerson, Lore Hightown, J W Hill, Edward

Hopper, Alvin Hose, W W Horne, W B Houser, H R Hull, Clinton

Goudy, Chas Graham, Harry Grandln, E B



RANGE OF THE NEW WIRE-WOUND GUN.

GUNNERY RECORDS

FIFTEEN YEARS BEING PERFECTED

The Principal Features and Advantages.

A THIRTY-FIVE-MILE RANGE

(Copyright, 1901, by W. L. Beasley.) Written for The Evening Star.

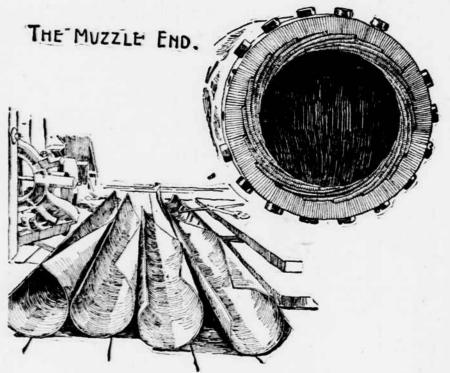
Upon the authority of the leading ballistic engineer of this country, Col. James S. Ingalls, U. S. A., retired, whose tables and measurements are accepted by all foreign ordnance constructors, the great guns of Europe, which have hitherto been able to outshoot by miles our heaviest weapons, are themselves outclassed, both in range, velocity and effectiveness, by a recently designed American weapon. This weapon, now nearing completion, is the most farreaching for its size, and the most destructive in the world. It is a rapid-fire, improved Brown segmental wire tube gun.

gun, while the same pressure is sufficient to burst any built-up gun now in existence into thousands of pieces. So far beyond the forecast of all future attainments in gun construction is the projected perform-ance of this weapon that it overtops all The Improved Rapid-Fire and Wire existing ballistic measurements, necessitating an entirely new set of computations.

New Principles Involved.

The principal features and advantages of the new gun are worth noting. By means of the tension due to the wire winding, all parts of the core or firing tube are bound together with sufficient pressure to cause a tremendous frictional adhesion, so that the wire-wound gun is stronger than a gun forged to the same thickness. The division of the core into parts gives it an advantage over the same thickness of solid metal, in that a crack or rupture at any point will not depreciate its usefulness, whereas a flaw in solid metal may induce rupture of the whole structure. The wire is so wound that a practically uniform compressive resistance in the firing tube is secured throughout its length. It has been secured throughout its length. It has been found by actual experiment that there can be no movement of the segments upon each other, the enormous friction developed by the tension of the wire winding rendering this impossible. Dependence is placed upon the layers of wire surrounding the tube to prevent rupture. These wrappings give the gun ample tangential strength. The tube is chiefly the medium for transmitting the tremendous shock of explosion to the en-

When the batteries at Sandy Hook and on Coney Island were designed it was expected that they would make the bombardment of New York by a hostile fleet an impossibility. They would command what is known as the "deep water pocket," off Coney Island, and any warship attempting to maneuver in that locality for the purpose of approaching the boroughs. Fenton, Alice Mrs
Fey, Delta Miss
Feote, Kate N
Ford, Mary Miss
Foster, Addle Miss
Foster, Eugenia Miss
Foster, Laura Mrs
Frasier, E Mrs
Freegena Annie Mrs the purpose of approaching the boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan near enough to enable the vessel's guns to throw shells startling feature is found in the fact that with a caliber of 4½ inches it will hurl a ception from 12-Inch, 10-inch and 8-inch steel projective weighing fifty-five pounds nearly twenty-four miles, with a velocity of 3,900 feet per second. The extreme range that can be obtained is twenty-five miles with a velocity of 4,000 feet per second. An idea of the great distance traversed by the projectile is shown by the fact that in reaching the highest poly. traversed by the projectile is shown by the fact that in reaching the highest point to permit the handling of a large enough to permit the handling of a large enough to permit the handling of a large enough to advantage. And, inasmuch as only at that point was it possible for ships drawing twenty-five feet and upward to approach the city within range of the ord-108.3 seconds. The shell has a striking nance hitherto constructed, the army en-



CURVED STEEL, WHICH FORMS BODY OF GUN.

velocity of 1.787 foot seconds at the ter- gineers and the artillery officers felt that minus of the range, a sufficient force to they had achieved a practically pe penetrate five inches of steel, and send a victory over the attacking powers. de through a man-of-war, or demoralize a regiment in a few seconds by its burst-ing fragments.

Years of Experiment. Fifteen years have been consumed in perfecting and bringing about this new type of wire gun from former systems. The first specimen constructed upon this ieda was publicly fired for the first time on April 12, 1890. Two of similar make, a naval 5-inch and a large 10-inch coast defense, have recently been tested at Sandy Hook by the government, both of which have accomplished unequaled results. A special carriage has been neces-sarily designed for the gun to stand the recoil and also to give the desired firing angle of 45 degrees. The noteworthy feature of the gun is the system of construc-tion, whereby it is possible to sustain such enormous pressures. The unequaled range and tremendous energy necessary to send a shell twenty-four and twenty-five miles is obtained by using a larger powder cham-ber, allowing a corresponding greater powder charge, together with a long caliber, a greater pressure behind the projectile not only in the chamber but throughout the whole length of the piece, thereby giving a greater velocity to the projectile. It is claimed that it is impossible to burst the gun by gunpowder. The weight of the gun is four tons, it will use a twenty-six-pound charge of smokeless powder. The length of the projectile proper is twenty inches, the brass case containing the fixed ammunition-making but one movement in breech action—is forty inches long. The brass cartridge case will hold, if charged to its utmost capacity, thirty-two pounds of smokeless powder and with this charge the muzzle velocity will be about 4,000 feet per second, giving a maximum range of twenty-five miles, which is the world's

record for any size gun.

The tube and main foundation of the body of the gun are composed of cyried steel sheets 1-7 of an inch thick, extending the full length of the tube. These steel sheets are wound by square steel wire 1-7 of an inch thick, ten miles of which are consumed in harnessing in the enormous force

they had achieved a practically permanent Miles Further Away.

But now comes upon the scene a gun which if it were on a ship lying almost out of sight of Sandy Hook could still bombard the whole of Manhattan Island. At a distance of six miles from the mortar batteries on Plum Island a ship would be 14 miles from Sandy Hook forts and 13 miles from Romer Shoal-beyond the effective reach of any of the heavy guns mounted for the defense of New York; but she would be within 23.9 miles of the whole Manhattan, Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark, Elizabethport, Staten Island Sandy Hook, Coney Island, Brooklyn, Long Island City, Flushing, Astoria and Morrisania—destroying everything in the zone of its fire. It is claimed that a wire-wound gun of this lyne constructed with a 10 inchesite the type constructed with a 10-inch caliber will have a range of 35 miles. Hitherto undreamed possibilities of warfare and defense are brought out by such a statement—but the claims are well sustained by what has already been done. The governwhat has already been done. The govern-ment is making thorough tests of existing types of the new weapon at Sandy Hook. Great Britain's army and navy no longer

her guns are all being constructed upon the wire-wound principle. Turtle Worship.

use the built-up gun. At the present day

From the London Express. At a place called Kotron, on the French Ivery coast, the natives believe that to eat or destroy a turtle would mean death to the guilty one or sickness among the family. The fetich men, of which there are plenty, declare that years ago a man went to sea fishing. In the night his canoe way thrown upon the beach empty. Three days after-ward a turtle came ashore at the same place with the man on his back alive and well. Since that time they have never eaten or destroyed one of that species, although they

enjoy other species.

If one happens now to be washed ashore there is a great commotion in the town. Firstly, the women sit down and start singing and beating sticks; next a small plece of white cloth (color must be white) is placed on the turtle's back. Food is then and energy carried by the weapon. One inch square of the wire will sustain 25,000 pounds of dead weight. It is practically certain that the hitherto unheard-of pressure of 96,000 pounds, and beyond, per square inch will be withstood by the rew sea and goes on its way rejoicing.

The following is a list of advertised letters re-n aining in the Washington, D. C., post office Satmaning in the Washington, D. C., post once Sat-urday, June 22, 1901.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant should call for "Advertised Letters."

If not called for within two (2) weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

LADIES
Abernethy, A T Mrs
Adams, Meda Miss
Adlan, R C Mrs
Allan, R C Mrs
Allen, Annie Mrs
Allen, Mary Miss
Allen, Nora Miss
Barles, C Mrs
Barler, Eessie Miss
Barnes, Allee Miss
Barnes, Allee Miss
Barnes, Carrle Mrs
Barron, Minnie Miss
Barles, Carrle Mrs
Barron, Minnie Miss
Barles, Carrle Mrs
Barles, Carrle Mrs
Barles, Carrle Mrs
Barles, Carrle Mrs
Barles, Carrle Miss
Bishop, E W Miss
Bishop, E W Miss
Bishop, E W Miss
Bishop, Sophia A Miss
Blake, A Miss
Boleyn, Bettle Miss
Bodes, Cinthia Mrs
Botte, Dora Miss
Bowell, Iola Miss
Boucher, Elizabeth Miss
Boucher, Elizabeth Miss
Bralk, Sarah Mrs Jones, A M Mrs
Jones, Frank Mrs
Jones, Lizzle Miss
Jones, Lizzle Miss
Jones, Maria
Jones, Maria
Jones, Maria
Jones, Maria
Jones, Maria
Jordon, Milnert Mrs
Karlsson, Edith Miss
Kelley, Willie A Miss
Kendrick, John J Mrs
Kennerly, Barra B Miss
Kensy, Hattle Miss
Kensy, Lizzle Miss
Kensy, Lizzle Miss
Kensy, Lizzle Miss
King, Little Mrs
King, Lizzle Miss
Kinghorn, Frank Mrs
Koott, Aggle Mrs
Lambaice, Chas Mrs
Lambaice, Chas Mrs
Lambaice, Eliza J Mrs
Lese, Estelle Miss
Lessen, Julla P Mrs
Lee, Carry Mrs
Lee, Carry Mrs LADIES' LIST. Lessen, Julia P Mrs
Lee, Carry Mrs
Lee, Kate Miss
Lee, Sarah Miss
Leverance, Bessie E Miss
Lewis, Carrie Miss
s Lewis, Maggie Miss (2)
Lewis, Maria Miss
Lewis, M J Linewood, H A Mrs
Lockwood, Sadie Mrs Boswell, fold Miss
Boucher, Elizabeth Miss
Braly, Sarah Mrs
Brannen, Magie Miss
Branson, Birtie Miss
Braxton, Ella B Mrs
Braxton, Ella B Mrs Braly, Sarah Mrs
Brannen, Magie Miss
Brannen, Magie Miss
Branson, Birtie Miss
Braxton, Ella B Mrs
Braxton, Ella B Mrs
Braxton, Ella B Mrs
Braxton, Marset, Mass
Brooks, Jinnie Miss
Brooks, Jinnie Miss
Brown, Adie E Miss
Brown, Bertha Miss
Brown, Bertha Miss
Brown, Bertha Miss
Brown, Hattle Mrs
Brown, Hanna Mrs
Brown, Marie C Miss
Brown, Maria A L Mrs
Brown, Wirginia Mrs
Brown, Virginia Mrs
Brown, Virginia Mrs
Brown, Wirginia Mrs
Buckly, Emma Corbett
Mrs (2)
Bumbrey, Agnes J Mrs
Bundy, Mary Liza
Burroughs, C Mrs
Burroughs, C Mrs
Burrows, Eliza Miss
Busey, S A Mrs
Bushard, J Mrs
Burrows, Eliza Miss
Busey, S A Mrs
Bushard, J Mrs
Byas, Lula Mrs
Byen, Willie Miss
Cairy, Nannie Miss
Cairy, Nannie Miss
Cairy, Nannie Miss
Campbell, A L Mrs
Campbell, A Lieve, Miss
Carroll, Belle Miss
Charler, B G Mrs
Charler, Hail Miss
MacCleave, Hail Miss
MacClever, Mary E Mrs
MacKleenney, Edith Miss
Macklernan, Octavia Miss
Marsh, Mabel Miss
Marsh, Marseleran, Octavia Miss
Marsh, Mabel Miss
Marsh, Mabel Miss
Mar Cole, Ruth A Mrs
Colman, Charlotte Miss
Colesnan, Fannie Miss
Coleman, T Miss
Coleman, T Miss
Conloe, G M Mrs
Conway, W L Mrs
Cook, Analiss Miss
Cook, T M Mrs
Crawford, L G Mrs
Crawford, Nettie Miss
Cumins, J Polk Mrs
Dabner, Susan Miss Cumins, J Polk Mrs
Dabney, Susan Miss
Davling, Flora Miss
Davis, C A Miss
Davis, Jeannette Mrs
Davis, N P Mrs
Dawson, Mary Mrs
Day, Mathilda Miss
Dean, S B Mrs
Decker, Mattle Mrs
Decker, Mattle Mrs
Decker, Martle Mrs
De Kroyft, H A Mrs Dehel, Marion Mrs
De Kroyft, H A Mrs
De Meure, Pierre Mme
Dezendorf, Lulu
Dickerson, Janie Miss
Dillard, Marie Miss
Dimwiddie, Effie B Mrs
Dodson, Mary Miss
Dorntee, May Miss
Dotson, Eliza
Donglass, Alice Miss (2)

Fallon, Della Miss

Harris, Elinore V Mis Harris, E L Miss Harris, Mina Mrs Harrison, Alis Miss Harrison, S Mrs Harttnet, Dasy Miss Harvey, T M Mrs Hawkins, Jane Mrs Hayes, Eyn

Hayes, Lizzle Mrs

Houser, H R
Hull, Clinton
Humphrey, A
Hunt, Joseph H
Hunt, Is F Dr
Irvin, E C
Jackson, C A
Jackson, C A
Jackson, William
Jacobi, A H
Jameson, J Franklin
Johnson, John S Rev
Johnson, John S Rev
Johnson, William P C
Jones, Eddie
Jones, P E Dr
Jones, Wm H
Kamemary, J C
Kehoe, James
King, E B
King, F Frank
King, John
Knapp, D E
Knowles, Fred A
Krous, Henry F
Lachello, Evasio
Landers, Guy jr
Lee, Joseph
Lee, Chong
Lenore, Ernest
Lewis, John W
Lewis, Rudolph
Lewis, Wm
Lilly, Ernest
Long, W
Lutz, Felix
Lyes, Ernest
McCabe, H A
McCarty, A J
McDonald, John Capt
McIntyre, Douglas
McKinn, C P Morris, Ellen Miss
Morris, Jennie Mrs
Morrise, Dora Mrs
Mumford, Bessie Mrs
Newsome, H L Mrs
Nickens, Nannie Miss
Nickless, Sue Mrs
Nielson, Christine Mrs
Noten, Georgia Miss
Obertauffer, Marjory Miss
Olmstead, Clara Hahn
Miss
Page, Agnes Miss McDonald, John Capt
McIntyre, Douglas
McKim, C F
McPherson, W F
McMillan, James
Malden, Em
Martin, Henry C
Martin, Wm G
Marvin, W H
Maxwell, J E
Moral, C M
Moton, V L
Mercer, W T
Miller, Wm D
Mitchell, Dr N M Co
Morgan, Nelson
Morrise, L
Morrise, James
Morrise, James Miss Page, Agnes Miss Parker, Helen Miss Pate, Eta Mrs Peak, Harry Mrs Peak, William Mrs Peak, William Mrs
Peason, Mary Morey
Penn, Louis Mrs
Pero, F Mrs
Peterson, John W Mrs
Peyton, Adelia Mrs
Pfeiffer, Maude Miss
Pinkey, Mary Miss
Porter, F C Mrs
Patter, Lerome Mrs otter, Jerome Mrs owell, Emma Mrs Morrisse, John W Morriss, James Morton, Harry J Moy, Kee Mudd, Walter T Munerlyn, J A Murray, Jos J Myers, Chas O Nash, Ed Nash, Harry O Nelson, Henry Nelson, John Nishett, T P Price, Eva Mrs Radcliffe, Mary S Miss Read, Susie Miss Reed, Ida Miss Dorntee, May Miss
Dotson, Ellza
Douglass, Alice Miss (2)
Douglas, Hannah Miss
Driscoll, M W Mrs
Droon, W A Mrs (2)
Drowns, Dorls Mrs
Dudley, Ida Miss
Duffle, Lizzle Mrs
Duglas, Emma Mrs
Eagan, Bessie Miss
Eager, M T Miss
Easler, Minnle Miss
Eddy, A R Mrs
Edmonds, Sallie Miss
Ellis, Jennie Mrs Reede, Ida Miss
Reeves, Lula Miss
Reeves, Lula Miss
Rhodes, Jennie Miss
Ribison, Ella Miss
Richard, Mary F Miss
Richmond, Mary Miss
Richter, Ida Miss
Riddley Clara O Misa Richter, Ida Miss
Ridgley, Clara O Miss
Ridgley, Clara O Miss
Ridgley, Clara O Miss
Rohertson, A M Mrs
Rollins, Sarah Mrs
Rollins, Sarah Mrs
Rotant, B J Miss
Sadler, Lucy Mrs
Sander, Clare Miss
Saunders, E Mrs
Saunders, E Wrs
Saunders, Evic Miss
Seott, Flora Mrs
Scott, Josephine Mrs
Scott, Josephine Mrs
Shopherd, Charles Mrs Hawkins, James H Peyton, Adelio STATION B.
Gates, Gertrude Mrs H. Kennedy, Nellie Miss Fry, Annie L Mrs Ball, Mollie Mrs

BROOKLAND STATION.

Avery, Brainards Noel, H R Mrs
Fitzhugh, Thornton Thomas, Emma Miss
Geren, H M Rev Whaley, Robert Scott, Josephine Mrs Shepherd, Charles Mrs Shoals, Elizabeth Miss Shotar, Maggie Mrs Simms, Sarah Miss Simpson, Carrie Miss Burke, J P
Desiree, Latauniere Mile Ostranher, George H
Douglas, Lord Sholto
Ellis, A & Bro
Fessendyn, Reginald A
Feley, Denis (2)
Godspoid, Emile
Grenney, Maggie Miss
MISSEMI A NEGUE

MCKenney, Mary Mrs
Mgr. Providence Instanton, Providence Gardner, Hattle Mrs
Garrette, Dela
Garrison, C E Mrs
Gates, Minnie Mrs
Geivens, Mattie Miss
Gillman, E P Miss
Girllock, Mellie Mrs
Golding, Charlotte S Mrs
Goodloe, Amanda Mrs
Gordon, Emma T Mrs
Graff, F Mrs
Graffom, Mary L Miss
Green, Hattle Miss
Green, Hattle Miss
Green, Martha Miss
Green, K B Mrs
Green, K B Mrs
Greenleaf, C B Miss
Green, Martha Miss
Greenleaf, C B Miss
Greer, Mary E Mrs
Hackler, Ora Miss
Hall, Lucy S Mrs
Hall, Lucy S Mrs
Hammond, Legdis Miss
Harlis, Elinore V Miss
Harris, Mina Mrs
Harris, Mina Mrs
Harrison, S Mrs
Harrison, S Mrs
Harrison, S Mrs
Harttnet, Dasy Miss
Thompson, Laura Miss
Thompson, Laura Miss
Thompson, Mary Mrs
Thompson, Mary Mrs
Thompson, Mary Mrs
Thompson, Mary Mrs Singleton, M C Mrs Smith, Bruce Mrs Smith, C A Mrs Smith, Ida Miss Smith, Kate Mrs Agency Hetna Iron Co Home Ins Co of New York (2)

Schr Annie T Bailey (2) Barge Owan
Schr Bertha Dean Schr Estelly Phinny
Schr Grampus Steam Yacht Wadeno Births in Great Britain Have De-Thompson, Laura Miss
Thompson, Mary Mrs
Thompson, Pope Mrs
Thompson, Pope Mrs
Thompson, Pope Mrs
Thornton, Elizabeth Miss
Tilman, Salite Mrs
Townes, Lizzle Miss
Trepts, Susie Mrs
Tubman, Mary L Mrs
Tyler, Lillie Miss
Waddell, Mamle A Miss
Waddell, Mamle A Miss
Wade, Maggie Miss
Walch, Caroline C Miss
Walch, Caroline C Miss
Walker, Eva May Miss
Walker, Eva May Miss
Walker, Eva May Miss
Watson, Georgie Miss
Welsh, E A Mrs
West, Emma Mrs
Wheeler, Mary Miss
Whipple, Gwendolyn Miss
White, Delliah Mrs
White, Delliah Mrs
White, Leanna Miss year to year, a curious phenomenon is ob-The number of marriages is increasing and the number of births decreasing. There never were so many marriages in England as there were in the year 1899. But the records of the birth rate run down to the lowest figure. England, that was so proud of her increase in population, from 12,000,000 to 40,000,000 since the commencement of the French revolution, while during th

Hayes, Lizzle Mrs
Hayes, Lizzle Mrs
Heara, Sarah Mrs
Heaton, Olive A Mrs
Henderson, Susie Miss
Holiday, Henry Mrs
Holth, Minline Miss
Honor, Cora Mrs
Hopper, Henry A Mrs
Hough, S T Mrs
Hough, S T Mrs
Howard, Lucy A Miss
Hutchison, Lottie Mrs
Hutcheson, Louise Miss
Jackson, Eliza Jane Miss
Jackson, Eliza Jane Miss
Jackson, Eliza Jane Miss
Jackson, Maria Miss
Jackson, Holiday, Horio, Miss
White, Victora Mrs
Williams, John Alvah Mrs
Williams, Grace Miss
Williams, Mary Miss
Williams, Nary Miss
Williams, Nary Miss
Williams, Pattic Miss Williams, Mary Miss
Williams, Mary F Mrs
Williams, Pattie Miss
Williams, S J Mrs
Williams, S J Mrs
Williams, Williams
Wood, Marie Miss
Wood, Ella L Miss
Wood, Jamie Miss
Wood, Susie Miss
Wright, Mahala Miss (2)
Wyatt, Cora Miss the rebellion, often noticed by close observ-ers, of the Anglo-Saxon women against maintellectual occupations and in physical exercises. In saying this we refer particularly to American women. For the ladies of the law, and the medical and journalistic ladies, maternity is a nuisance, just as it is for those whose greatest delights are by

Jett, Marie L
Johnson, Anna Mrs
Johnson, E C Mrs
Johnson, Eliza J Miss
Johnson, Helen Mrs
Johnson, Laura Owd
Johnson, M Miss
Johnson, M Miss
Johnson, Mary Mrs
Johnson, Mary Mrs
Johnson, Polly Mrs
Johnson, Robecca Miss
Johnson, Rosa Miss
Johnson, Rosa Miss
Johnson, Ada B Miss Wyatt, Cora Miss Yateman, Beatrice Miss Jones, Ada B Miss GENTLEMEN'S LIST. Carson, Jas A.
Carter, J D
Catlin, H W
Chapman, Vincent
Clariton, T W
Clark, J A Maj
Clark, William L
Clombus, A for those whose greatest delights are bicycle riding, tennis, golf and hockey.

Coming back to Ireland, it is found, according to the official figures, that 47,107 emigrants abandoned in the year 1900 the country to which they are so deeply attached. These figures represent 10.5 per thousand of the population. They show an increase of 3,347 over the figures for 1889 and 13,000 over those of 1898. Since the beginning of the reign of Victoria the population. Adams, R T Adams, S H Adams, S H
Akers, S
Allen, David
Amesbury, James
Anderson, S H
Anderson, William
Archer, Simon
Arrington, Benjamin
Ashby, Philmore
Ashworth, J H
Atkinson, P F Col Clombus, A Cole, Elmer Coleman, Arthur B Colton, Jno B Mr Atkinson, P F Col Atwater, W O Ph D Bacon, S S Judge Coon, Jno M Conner, Brucie
Conner, Brucie
Cornelius, George W (2)
Cooke, Pitt
Crisp, E G
Crouch, Henry
Culotts, Franck
Cunningham B C Bacon, S S Judge
Bailey, H M
Bailey, R Mr and Mrs
Baker, H W C
Baker, Able
Baldwin, George
Banion, Wellington
Banks, Grant
Barkone, Hary Cunningham, P C Cuyler, E Daland, Sumner Davin, E J Banks, Grant
Barbone, Hary
Barklie, Francis
Barnhart, John Hendley
Bassy, Jno W
Bayard, Jacob M
Baysmore, Joseph
Beattle, Livingston Mr
and Mrs
Beaumont, Eugene B Col
Beckwith, Louis S (3)
Behrens, Aug M
Bell, E G
Berrard, S G
Berry, Chas W Bernard. S G
Berry, Chas W
Berry, Chas W
Berry, H T
Bolnes, Geo
Bolsseau, F P & Co
Boshem, Rob E
Borden, Jas M
Boswell, Alphonso M
Boswell, Samuel
Boughton, Geo W (2)
Bowen, James E M
Bowers, Henry V
Boyken, R M
Brescoe, P Dr
Brooks, Geo D
Brown, Carroll
Brown, Davis
Brown, Jessie
Brown, Olie
Brown, Wrisley

Bryan, Charley
Bryant, Alfred
Buck, Arthur
Bullock, A M Rev (2)
Burke, Ham
Burkolder, J H
Burlingame, I C
Butler, Albert
Caldwell, Carroll
Callaghan, F J
Carr, Ossian E
Carroll, A J W

Devine, Wm V
Dixon, Frederick
Dixson, Conley
Dodge, E F
Donley, J H
Dorlin, Mack
Dorster, James
Douglas, W W
Doyle, D T
Doyle, J E
Pudley, F B
Ellegood, J A Dr
English, Joe H
Ennis, Tomas
Etcop, Cattelain
Euckson, Charles
Exum, Frank
Fahnestock, Walter
Fallon, Thos
Fishback, George W
Fisher, F C
Fisher, F C
Fisher, James
Fleming, L L
Ford, Samuel
Foster, Murphy J
Fowl, Sam
Fowler, Jss
Frederic, Benjamin
Gamble, Aaron L
Garlinger, B A
Garner, Frances
Gates, Harry V
Gibbs, Jesse D
Gibbs, John
Gillen, James
Gladden, John K
Glynn, William
Glass, E
Golden, G W "Why, what did he ever have to contend against?" "Everything. He came of a wealthy famthrough college. He never studied by the light of a pine torch, never had to drive a dray, never walked six miles to school, and wasn't compelled to borrow his books. He had every possible facility, and yet he has done well from the very start." From the Philadelphia Press. "Henry, Henry!" whispered the wife of the good citizen, "there's a robber in the "Lots o' them," replied Henry, sleeplly, "in the house and senate, too, but they ain't a circumstance to those in city coun-From Fun. Maud-"When are they to be married?" Ethel-"Never."

Oatman, All
O'Brien, TF
O'Brien, Wm J
O'Fallon, O L
Ogden & Crowson
Ohe, Jno Y
O'Halloran, F M
Ostrong, Judel
O'Sullivan, John
Owens, George
Pace, Lewis
Page, Arthur
Pendelton, Fonsey
Paxton, J O
Payne, Frank E THE TETANUS GERM

N. Y. HEALTH BOARD'S CAMPAIGN

All Microbes.

Live for Centuries in Soil and Old

NO CURE FOR LOCKJAW

Buildings.

Written for The Evening Star.

The New York health board is engaged in a siege of what it states officially to be the most deadly disease known to man, i.e., lockjaw. The public attitude toward this disease is that it is a dreaded bugaboo, the realization of which is seldom manifested in real life. But it is not generally known that one department of the health board directs its energy to nothing else than the prevention of the malady in animals; that Bellevue Hospital always has at least one human patient doomed to death because of the disease; that no animal ever yet got well of it; that no human being ever yet got well of its acute form; that there is no cure for it once its symptoms have strongly manifested themselves; that the microbe of tetanus lurks literally everywhere and that any person may contract the disease and have it some time without knowing it. For the peculiarity of this deadliest of germs is that, having once entered the human body on the point of a rusty nail or otherwise, it will incu-bate and quietly poison the whole blood and nervous system before it is even felt by its unfortunate host, and that the symptoms which then suddenly manifest themselves are really not the beginning of the disease, but the beginning of the death struggle of the sufferer.

The lockjaw microbe is the microbe of

dirt; and hence with the disappearance of snow from the ground and throughout the spring of the year every person is liable to take it into the system with any accidental cut or bruise. It is a disease of the spring and summer, the mortality of which is greatest about the Ferral Control of the spring and summer, the mortality of which is greatest about the Ferral Control of the spring and summer, the mortality of which is greatest about the Ferral Control of the spring and summer. of which is greatest about the Fourth of July, hence the present activity of the health board. In view of the facts, there-fore, one of the leading physicians of the department was asked to describe the mal-ady, to tell how it is contracted, where it is found most prevalent and what is being done to offset its terrible effects. In reply he wrote the following graphic not to say

No Person Immune.

"Of all the dangers that lurk unseen in the pathways of mankind, tetanus or lockjaw is the most to be dreaded. For late investigations show that no person is immune from it; that the prince or the pauper; the stay-at-home or the gad-about, may become suddenly inoculated with equal facility; that it lurks in the dust of cities, in the soil of the farm, in the mortar of ancestral homes, in hay dust, in bar-racks and hospitals, in spider webs, in the water of the Dead sea; that age does not kill it, cold does not destroy it, and even from heat that will kill most germs it emerges phoenix-like to continue its work of destruction. Unlike diphtheria and other forms of toxic poisoning, the symptoms of which become apparent immediately the disease is acquired, the bacillus of lockjaw propagates undetected in the body until original wound through which it entered has entirely healed, and perhaps has been forgotten, after which it suddenly reveals its presence and the horrible result of its toxic propensity with a virulence that will be appreciated when it is pointed out that compared with the dried venom of the cobra (the deadliest of snakes) the tetanus bacillus is over 170 times more poithat it is 2,000 times more poiscnous than prussic acid, 2,500 times more poisonous than strychnine and 5,000 times more poisonous than atrophine." "The geographical distribution of tetanus

is limited only to those parts of the earth inhabited by man. In other words, it is found everywhere. But there are some spots where it lurks with particular per-sistence. New York city seems to be the center of a lockjaw district. The bacilli have been found in the street dirt of Manhattan and also in the dust from Long Island and New Jersey. Dr. Williams of the New York health department twice obtained them from the air of the city. Yet this is not startling in view of its preva-lence in other parts of the world. The Hudson river valley is full of it. That is to say, the microbe lurks in the soil. The same condition pertains to southern Penn-sylvania, to Virginia in its eastern and cen-tral portions, to Georgia around Savannah, which had a reputation for lockjaw as long ago as 1776, to southern Louisiana, to Illinois and southern California. As a globe trotter the germs have followed in the wake of the armies of the world, and after all great battles there have been outbreaks. Following Napoleon's campaigns in Italy and France there was great mortality from lockjaw; there were scores of cases after the battle of Waterloo. The retreat from Moscow, however, was followed by very few cases. Perhaps because in the winter, the snow-covered ground did not give the opportunity for the wounds to be infected with the soil. Our own Gettysburg was followed by an outbreak of the disease. So all old battlefields are sure to hold the germ waiting to spring into active life. All tropical countries are ridden with the India is particularly notable. One physician in Bombay personally witnessed 1,955 cases in five years. Our acquisition of Cuba has brought us a new heritage of the poison, for hundreds of cases of tetanus

occur in Havana every year. Above and Underground.

"All parts of the world harbor the microbe of tetanus, and this microbe exists under all conditions waiting for a lodgment in the human body. As it is in the air, you may swallow it. But fortunately for mankind the digestive process of the alimentary tract will overcome it. A wound on any part of the body may give en-trance to the bacilli if the wounded part be allowed to come in contact with earth. This pertains to deep earth cuttings as well as surface cuttings, for the bacillus

is a common innabitant of the soil even at depths of seven feet. Hence the countrymen who receives any kind of a cut in which dirt has entered will do well to have it attended to at once, for once allow the germ to grow, the rapidity with which the Scientists Say it is the Deadliest of poison operates is remarkable. Roux and Vaillard injected a fatal dose of tetanus poison into the middle part of the tails of several rats. After varying lengths of time the tails of the rats were cut off. In every case where the cutting off of the tail ground in an oremand without thoroughly washing it, because the earth clinging to such fruit may contain tetathus germs which might find lodgment in some unhealed tooth socket in the jaw.

"The savages of the New Hebridan families."

"The savages of the New Hebridan families." was delayed longer than forty minutes the

"The savages of the New Hebrides were familiar with the operation of lockjaw poison, for this is the poison they used on their arrow points, obtaining it from the slime that lined the crab-holes in swamps. Probably these savages knew that the poison might be swallowed with more or less impunity, but its presence in a festering opening, such as an arrow wound leaves, would cause horrible death in a few days. The curious property of the poison is that it needs a peculiar environment in order to produce detrimental effects. For it is the poisonous effects of the germs, not the germs themselves, that cause fatal results. You mig. t inject into the body one or two million spores from which the toxine had been removed and get little or no troublesome effects. In cause of the fact that it was presented to fact, this was done to guinea pigs and it him by an English society for distinguished proved harmless, because the white blood cells-the policemen of the circulatory system-rapidly absorbed them, ate them bod-ily, and so prevented them generating more protected by an injection of agar jelly or any other substance which prevented the

at a temperature below 14 degrees centigrade. It will thrive at 20 degrees centigrade and likes best the ordinary temperature of the human body. It will not live in the presence of oxygen, which, by the way, is an important fact, from a medical standpoint. Unlike some other germs it does not speed through the body after having once entered it, but remains in the wound through which it entered. The poison it makes, however, rapidly traverses the blood and even the nervous system, those muscles nearest the wound, however, being soonest affected. It affects the body in a manner similar to strychnine, but beyond this general declaration there is very little to be said concerning its action. Whatever it is there can be no doubt of the terrible virulence of the germ. Henri-jean owned a splinter of wood which had caused lockjaw, and eleven years after the first accident he was able again to cause the disease by inoculating an animal with the same splinter.

The Preventives. "Knockout drops, that is to say, chloral.

is one of the leading remedies for tetanus. Morphine and certain bromides may also be used with good effect, but the anti-toxine treatment is the best preventive. Remember, I say preventive; there is no cure for the acute form of the disease. This is because the microbe usually gives no sign of its presence in the body until the sufferer is thoroughly poisoned. Suppose you tread upon a rusty nail or cut your foot, and dirt containing lockjaw mi-crobes gets into the wound. The wound which may be slight, may heal up and even be forgotten, for the microbes must go through a period of incubation in itself, apparently puts the body to no inconvenience. This period of incubation may be short or long; it may be one day or one month, depending on the virulence of the microbes. If the period is long, say two weeks or a month, there is a chance for re-covery, but woe to the man whose symptoms show themselves within a week after the accidental cut was made which allowed the germs to enter his body. Nothing can save him. His system is already poisoned. and the twitching of his muscles is really beginning of his death struggle. face and neck muscles will presently stiffen and his features will take on the ter-rible 'sardonic grin.' He should be watched, for the spasm that will take him off may come so suddenly that there will not be time to reach his bedside from across the room before he will be dead. I had such a case recently in Bellevue, I was called to see a colored man who seemed to be suffering from some malady. There was a cut in process of healing on his left heel. I examined the wound and found it literally alive with tetanus microbes. They during the night the mere act of swallow-ing might bring on the spasm. Well, during the night a noise awakened him. He looked around; the nurse was at the other side of the room and started toward him. Suddenly he moved. The spasm took him,

reach him. Anti-Toxine Treatment. "In fact, the chances of recovery are di-

rectly as the result of the incubation period. Speaking approximately, it may be said that a four-day incubation period is deadper cent; for ten days, 80 per cent; fourteen per cent; for ten days, 80 per cent; fourteen days, 40 per cent, and so on. An ounce of a watermelon and to rend asunder barbed-wire fence.

-weight of cure. If you receive an inwound have anti-toxine injected at
Don't wait an instant. Here in the prevention in this case is worth a thou-santh-weight of cure. If you receive an infected wound have anti-toxine injected at horses which are immune from tetanus. Probably they are the only animals in New York which could not contract tetanus in the ordinary manner. They furnish the anti-toxine serum. They are made immune by injecting into them small, harmless amounts of lockjaw poison, then gradually amounts of lockjaw poison, then gradually increasing the amount as the days go by until finally they can take a quart of the poison with impunity. From their blood, redrawn after they have become immune, we get the anti-toxine serum, which is sent out in bottles and has a protective strength of one to several millions. of one to several millions.
"That is, one cubic centimeter of the ser-

um will protect so many million grammes of animal against a fatal dose of tetanus polson. Of course, the doses are grad-uated for human beings so that doctors

have no trouble in administering it. The practice of using serum is gradually gaining greater vogue in this country, and in France many doctors in tetanus localities administer serum to their patients in every case where wounds are even suspected of being infected. This should be done in this country, for after all the mortality of tetanus is frightful. Out of 1,222 war cases, 88.6 per cent prove fatal. Of 280 cases in time of peace 76 per cent prove fatal, and it is a conservative estimate that at least 60 per cent of all cases result fatal-ly. Many of the unfortunates die in from

STORY OF A WATCH.

A Valuable Timepiece Stolen in China and Recovered in Alabama.

From the Birmingham News,

A magnificent jeweled watch, alleged to have been stolen in Tien Tsin, China, several weeks ago, has just come to light in Woodlawn, Ala. The watch, which is valued at several thousand dollars, is the property of an English officer stationed at Tien Tsin, and a former Birmingham boy is alleged to have made way with it. The timepiece, apart from its value, is treasured very highly by the English officer begallantry. Since its disappearance the search for it has been carried on in all parts of the earth.

The name of the Birmingham man al-

illy, and so prevented them generating more poison. But when even non-pathogenic organisms were injected with the tetanus bacilli, or when there was a previous bruise of the tissues or when the bacilli were protected by an injection of agar jelly or any other substance which prevented the white blood cells from attacking them, then the injection always proved fatal. So it will be seen that a mixed infection is necessary for tetanus to develop.

Likes Extraordinary Heat.

"The bacillus of tetanus is a slender rod usually occurring singly. It will not grow at a temperature below 14 degrees centicers, as well as others, soon began giving their work to him. In this way the timepiece of the English officer came into his hands. About the same time two other watches of unusual value were also given into his hands. One of these, a dainty timepiece all covered with jewels, the property of one of the English ladles conserved. erty of one of the English ladies con-nected with the legation, also disappeared, as did another fine gold watch, the owner of which is unknown here.

It is charged that upon getting three very valuable watches in his hands the young soldier descried and took the watches with him. His disappearance caused a general commotion and all sorts of agencies were put in motion in order to apprehend him, but he is said to have made good his es-

cape.

Among others who were called to assist in the effort to locate the missing watches was H. M. Robinson, superintendent of the mails at Tien Tsin. He looked over the records and found that the young man had forwarded a legistered letter to a party in Woodlawn, U. S. A., before he disappeared. This discovery was communicated to the chief of post office inspectors in Washington, who at once notified the postmaster at Woodlawn to hold the package upon its at Woodlawn to hold the package upon its arrival. He then notified Paul E. Williams of Chattanooga, post office inspector for this district, to take the matter up. Inspector Williams detailed one of his men to come to Birmingham and look into the case, and this was done.

Upon arriving at Birmingham the inspector went at once to Woodlawn and called upon the party to whom the packet age from China was assigned. This party agreed to go to the post office with the in-spector and if the package was there to have it opened in his presence. The package in the meantime had arrived, and when the inspector and the party to whom the package was addressed called it was opened. It contained the English officer's watch

watch.

The watch was taken in charge by the inspector, who will turn it over to his chief. Inspector Williams will send it to his superior in Washington and that officer will forward it to the United States representative in Tien Tsin, China, who will deliver it to the owner.

The young man, who is charged with de-sertion and with stealing the watches, is said to be on his way to Alabama.

THE FLORIDA RAZORBACK.

According to the Farmer He is the King of Hogs. From Forest and Stream.

"The 'Florida razorback' is the hog indigenous to this climate and soil. He is usually large of limb and fleet of foot, being the only known porker that can outhad entered with the dirt that had got into the wound. I knew then that the man was length, which while he is in active me length, which, while he is in active modoomed, and that in spite of his healthy appearance he might die at any moment. He was given chloral and other drugs and was made to sleep. I told the nurse to watch him constantly, for if he awakened manner that the docile cow uses her tail. He is self-supporting. He earns his own living and thrives equally well in the high woods, in the flat woods, in the hummocks and in the marshes. He subsists upon anything he can find above, the earth or underneath its surface. He and he was dead before the nurse could has a clear, far-seeing eye, and is very sensitive of hearing. Nature has equipped him with a snout almost as long as the beak of the wild pelican of Borneo, with which he can penetrate the earth many inches in quest of worms, snakes and in-sects. He is the most intelligent of all ly; for eight days, the mortality will be 96 hogs, and is likewise the most courageous. He has been known to engage in mortal

New York health department we have two horses which are immune from tetanus. In great numbers about the railroad stations, and yet no train ever ran over a 'razorback.' Whenever the railroad companies are forced to pay for killing a hog, it always proves to be a Berkshire, a Guinea or some other fine breed—never a 'razorback. He is too active and elert to be caught even by a locomotive. He is nervous, restless, energetic and hence does not thrive well in pens Confined, he loses rather than gains flesh. He is always ripe for market, as his condition is as good in August as it is in January. His owner respects his intelligence, admires his nerve and is fond of him as food, for he may al-ways be depended upon to afford the proverbial 'greak of lean' with a very small 'streak of fat.' He is the king of hogs. He can be grown more profitably than any other known variety, since, as has been observed, he is energetic and intelligent enough to feed and clothe himself."

Analyzing His Affection.

From the Smart Set. The young lovers sat beside the waterfall. The rapids and the near-by whirlpool had a strange attraction for the romantic young girl. She had heard the story of the unhappy Indian maiden and the young brave who had gone to their doom, clasped in each other's arms, to the slow music of the swan song. That seemed very beautiful to her.

"Jack," she said, "if you saw me struggling in the water near the endge of the falls, would you jump in after me?"
"What would be the use, my dear, when I can't swim?" he answered.
"But at least we should perish together,"

she replied, bravely. "Yes, there would be no doubt of that.". he returned, shuddering at the sound of the "But haven't you often said you would

die for me?" she asked, piqued at his cold-"No, my dear," replied her practical lover, "If you'll remember, I've always told you that I had an undying love for you!"

Cynical.

From the Chicago Tribune,

Visitor (at the dog pound)-"Is this what you feed the poor things on-these refuse scraps of meat?" Keeper-"Yes'm. What did you think we fed 'em on? Pound cake?"

"Do you know," said the West End lady to her pastor, "that the man in the pew be-hind ours destroys all my devotional feelhind ours destroys all my devotional feel-ings when he tries to sing. Couldn't you ask him to change his pew?"
"Well, you see," was the reply, "I have a little delicacy about doing that, especially if I have to explain the reason. But—I might ask him to join the choir."—Mon-treal Ster.

treal Star. Father—"Well, my boy, any college debts?" Bon—"Nothing, sir, but what, with diligence, economy and self-denial,

Sentimental and—ahem—thirty (?)—"Did he say he knew me when I was a girl?"
"Sweet and twenty"—"Oh, no! He said he remembers you when he was a boy!"—

